

CUSTOMER INFORMATION COLLECTION METHOD AND SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a customer information collection method and system.

2. Prior Art

For corporation that supply products to the marketplace, customer information, and especially customer information concerning products that have already been supplied to the marketplace (e.g., impressions following use of the product, desires for subsequent products, etc.) is important. Also, information from customers who have already purchased products is in itself of commercial value.

Conventionally, questionnaires are used as a means of collecting customer information concerning the products. Methods used to distribute such questionnaires can be divided into two main categories: methods that use the mail and methods that use electrical communications means.

Methods that use the mail include postcards attached to the products themselves, and direct mail which is distributed regardless of whether the product is purchased or not. For example, in cases where the product is a book, customer information can be collected by the customer who purchases and reads the book filling out and returning an attached postcard. Such customer information includes information concerning the customer himself, e.g., name, age, gender, address, occupation, etc., and information from the customer concerning the product, e.g., impression after reading, desires regarding future works, etc. Valuable suggestions for the marketing of subsequent products of the same type can be obtained by way of collecting, compiling and analyzing such customer information from numerous customers.

Methods that use electrical communications means include questionnaires that are distributed via telephone, fax, the Internet, etc. In such methods, the collected information can be compiled and analyzed more efficiently than in the case of postcards, etc., especially if the

questionnaires are distributed via the Internet; and the collected information can be formed into a database.

However, the above conventional customer information collection methods have some problems.

First of all, in both methods that utilize the mail and methods that utilize electrical communications means, it is very difficult to accomplish the collection of customer information in a reliable manner. The return of postcards through the mail is bothersome to begin with. Conventionally, furthermore, an incentive for returning such postcards has sometimes been created by means of an arrangement in which a premium is won if the postcard is returned. Nevertheless, such postcards are sent without a response in many cases, and the postcard recovery rate remains low even when such a system is used. This is also true in cases where the Internet is used.

Secondly, especially in the case of methods that utilize the mail, the compilation of the collected customer information tends to be inefficient. In order to achieve the effective utilization of information in the marketing of subsequent products of the same type, large quantities of customer information must be compiled in a short time without a great expenditure of effort. Otherwise, the value of the information itself will be lost. In many cases, furthermore, marketing efforts are directed by comparing customer information compiled for respective products with similar information obtained for other products. In this sense, there is an especially great need to construct a database of such customer information so that analysis methods that may arise in the future can be handled.

Third, especially in the case of methods that utilize the mail, the quantity of information that can be collected from respective customers tends to be insufficient. Ordinarily, such methods are arranged so that predetermined questions are entered in the limited space on the back surface of a postcard, and responses to these questions are obtained. Accordingly, it is physically difficult for the number of questions to reach several tens of questions. Furthermore, assuming that the number of questions is large, it may be envisioned that the customer will be put off by this and eventually will not send the postcard back.

Fourth, especially in the case of methods that utilize the mail, the cost of collecting customer information tends to be high. The postage for the postcards is ordinarily paid by the

collector of information as a cost of collecting customer information. However, in addition to the fact that the postcard recovery rate is poor (as described above), there are limits to the amount of information that can be obtained from recovered postcards. Thus, the information per unit collected is expensive.

Fifth, in both methods that utilize the mail and methods that utilize electrical communications means, when questionnaires are distributed independently of the purchase of products, the trouble of distributing the questionnaires separately from the product by postcard, e-mail, etc., arises. Furthermore, since the time that the questionnaire is sent is not always linked with the time or purchase or use of the product, in other words since the questionnaire may be sent after a long time has elapsed following the use of the product, there may be problems in terms of the reliability or accuracy of the information.

Meanwhile, with the recent spread of the Internet, numerous so-called "on-line communities", which are virtual communities, have been created. Various conveniences such as the acquisition of information, on-line shopping, on-line reservations, etc. are obtained by becoming a member of such an on-line community. The manager who recruits members into such an on-line community and manages the community generally distributes so-called "banner advertisement" of corporations to the on-line community and receives an advertising fee from these corporations as compensation. Such advertising fees are the main source of income for such managers. Accordingly, for such managers, it is important to give corporations an incentive for distributing advertising to the on-line community. For this reason, the individualization of on-line communities into children- or women-oriented communities, or communities centered on occupations or interests (rather than simple general communities), has progressed. By utilizing such individualized on-line communities, corporations can target specified customers according to the product involved and advertise more efficiently.

In such cases, in order to make the communities attractive to corporations for advertising purposes, it is important to increase the membership of individualized on-line communities, thus expanding the scale of such on-line communities. The key question here is how to provide customers with an incentive to join such communities.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In light of the above-described problems, the present invention provides a customer information collection method which makes it possible to collect and analyze large quantities of reliable customer information in a secure and efficient manner and at a low cost.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a customer information collection method which promotes subscription to an on-line community formed by an electrical communications circuit.

In the customer information collection method of the present invention, a recording medium on which an added information is recorded is attached to a product, and such an added information recorded on the recording medium is not provided to the purchaser of the product unless the purchaser inputs information concerning the purchaser as data and transmits this data to a predetermined location via an electrical communications circuit.

The information concerning the purchaser may include information concerning permission for the purchaser to participate in an on-line community formed by an electrical communications circuit.

It is desirable that the information concerning the purchaser include at least the name, age, gender and e-mail address of the purchaser.

It is also desirable that the information data concerning the purchaser that is transmitted via the electrical communications circuit be processed and that a database be constructed and controlled.

The added information be auditory information or visual information.

The added information may include graphics images and/or still images.

Furthermore, the above-described product may be a book, and the live voice of the author of the book may be included as information in the added information.

Furthermore, the product may be a medium on which music is recorded, and additional music other than the primary music contained in the product may be contained as the added information.

In addition, the product may be a medium on which a program for playing a game is recorded, and a program for playing another game other than such a primary game may be contained as the added information.

Furthermore, the product may be a medium on which a program for playing a game is recorded, and information concerning this game may be included in the added information.

Moreover, the above-described "predetermined location" may be specified by an e-mail address. This way, the information data concerning the purchaser is processed into e-mail, and the e-mail resulting from this processing is transmitted to the specified e-mail address.

Furthermore, a password may be taught when the information data concerning the purchaser is transmitted. In this case, the added information recorded on the recording medium may be supplied only when the password is inputted.

Furthermore, once the information data concerning the purchaser is transmitted, the added information recorded on the recording medium may be supplied even if the purchaser of the product fails to input the information concerning the purchaser as data.

Moreover, it can be established that the above-described customer information may consist of one or more predetermined items. In this case, the type and scope of the data that is inputted for each of such items may be set in advance; and in cases where data that does not fit the type or scope of the inputted data is inputted, it is not judged that the customer information data has been inputted.

Furthermore, the above-described problems are solved by the customer information collection system of the present invention in which, so as to collect and process customer information, data is transmitted and received between one or more customer information input processing devices and a customer information processing device that are connected via an electrical communications; and

the customer information input processing devices are respectively comprise:

a data read-in means which reads in and sends added information data concerning a product, which is recorded on a medium attached to such a product,

an input means which converts the inputted customer information into customer information data and sends this data,

a data processing means which processes the customer information data supplied from the input means and transmits this data to the customer information processing device via the electrical communications circuit, and which reads the added information data into the data read-in means and processes the supplied added information data when the customer information data is inputted, and

an information display means which displays the added information based upon said added information data;

the above-described customer information processing device comprises:

a receiving means which receives the customer information data that is transmitted via the electrical communications circuit,

an accumulating means which accumulates the customer information data,

a database control means which constructs a database based on the customer information data, processes the customer information data so that the data is accumulated in the accumulating means, and controls the resulting database, and

a data tabulating and analyzing means which tabulates and analyzes the customer information data that is controlled by the database control means.

In the customer information collection method and system according to the present invention, added information is caused to act as an incentive to customers so that customer information is provided subjectively from the customers, thus making it possible for corporations to collect customer information reliably in exchange for added information.

Furthermore, by collecting customer information via an electrical circuit through a recording medium that is attached to the product, it is possible to collect large quantities of information in a timely manner in accordance with the time of purchase and time of use of the product. It is further possible to analyze such collected customer information efficiently by constructing a database, etc. from such information.

Meantime, the recording medium, for instance, a CD (compact disk), used in the present invention shows a drop in unit cost as the quantity produced increases, and this recording medium is extremely compact, thin and light-weight. Accordingly, the recording medium can

be attached to a product, e.g., a book, merely by inserting the recording medium into the book, so that almost no additional expenditure is required on the product itself. Thus, customer information concerning the product can be collected at a low cost. Furthermore, especially in cases where the "product" to be sold is a recording medium such as game software, music, etc., it is only necessary to record the added information on the product itself.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram which illustrates the customer information collection system according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a flow chart of the processing operation on the side of the customer information input processing device in the customer information collection system shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates an example of information input screen used to input customer information in the customer information collection system shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 illustrates an example of another information input screen used to input customer information in the customer information collection system shown in Figure 1;

Figure 5 shows an information input screen that continues to the screen shown in Figure 4; and

Figure 6 shows an added information output screen in the customer information collection system shown in Figure 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail below with reference to Figures 1 through 6, using a case as an example in which the product is a book, and the recording medium attached to the product is a CD-ROM.

In Figure 1, the system is arranged so that the transmission and reception of data are performed between one or more customer information input processing devices 12 (two such devices, i.e., A and B in this embodiment) and a customer information processing device 14.

The customer information input processing devices 12 and the customer information processing device 14 are connected via a network 10 so that customer information is collected and processed. The customer information input processing devices 12 is an intelligent communications terminals, e.g., personal computers; and each of such devices 12 comprises a data read-in means 16, an input means 18, a data processing means 20, an information display means 22 and a transmitting and receiving means 24.

The data read-in means 16 is, for instance, a CD drive; and it is arranged so that the data read-in means 16 reads in added information data concerning the product that is recorded on a medium attached to the product and sends this data to the data processing means 20.

The input means 18 is, for instance, a keyboard; and it is arranged so that the input means 18 converts the input customer information into customer information data and sends this data to the data processing means 20.

The data processing means 20 comprises a customer information processing sections 20a and an added information processing section 20b. The customer information processing section 20a processes the customer information data supplied from the input means 18, and sends the processed data to the transmitting and receiving means 24 which then send the data to the customer information processing device 14 via the network 10. Meanwhile, the added information processing section 20b is arranged so that it reads added information data into the data read-in means 16 when customer information data is inputted, and so that it processes the supplied added information data.

The information display means 22 is, for instance, a display; the information display means 22 is arranged so that it provides added information on the basis of the added information data.

The transmitting and receiving means 24 is arranged so as to transmit data from the customer information input processing device 12 and receive data by the customer information input processing device 12 via the network 10.

Meanwhile, the customer information processing device 14 comprises a transmitting and receiving means 26, an accumulating means 28 that accumulates customer information data, and a data processing means 30.

The transmitting and receiving means 26 receives customer information data that is transmitted via the network 10 from the customer information input processing device 12. The data processing means 30 comprises a database control means 30a and a data tabulating and analyzing means 30b. The database control means 30a constructs a database on the basis of the customer information data, processes this customer information data, causes this data to be accumulated in the accumulating means 28, and controls this data. Meanwhile, the data tabulating and analyzing means 30b is arranged so that it tabulates and analyzes the customer information data controlled by the database control means 30a.

The operation of the customer information collection system described above will be described below.

First, as shown in Figure 2, a customer who has purchased a book sets the accompanying CD-ROM that constitutes the recording medium in the CD drive 16 (step S1). In this case, it is desirable that a simple introduction, e.g., "The author himself will introduce the location that forms the background of this novel to you!" or "The author himself will introduce an episode leading to the completion of this novel!" be noted on the CD-ROM or book in order to prompt the customer to set the CD-ROM in the drive.

Next, in step S2, a judgement is made as to whether or not customer information has been inputted. If such information has been inputted, the processing proceeds to step S3 so that added information on the CD-ROM will be provided in exchange for the input of customer information. Examples of the input screens for the customer information that is to be inputted are shown in Figures 3 through 5. If, on the other hand, such information has not been inputted, the processing returns to the initial step S1.

As shown in Figure 3, customer information is divided into two main categories: information concerning the customer himself, and information from the customer concerning the product. Information concerning the customer himself includes the name, age, address, occupation and e-mail address of the customer, while information from the customer concerning the product includes the date and location of purchase of the product. If the product is a book, as shown in Figure 4, such information includes the thoughts of the customer after reading the book. In this case, the construction of a database is facilitated by making the items to be inputted of the customer information hierarchical as shown in Figures 4 and 5. In other words, the system is arranged so that the thoughts following reading are hierarchically classified, and

then the customer can switch to the next associated questions by clicking on the corresponding location. Figure 5 shows the next questions in a case where the customer clicked on “extremely interesting” in Figure 4.

Next, in step S3, a judgement is made as to whether or not the format and scope of the input customer information are appropriate. If these items are appropriate, the processing proceeds to step S4; if not, the processing returns to step S1. In this way, appropriate customer information can be collected in exchange for the added information.

